



The Capitol Hill Monitor



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May 1995

FAIRFAX COUNTY ORDERS DIGITAL TRUNKED RADIO SYSTEM

Last month, almost a year after the Fairfax County board approved funding for the project, the county issued an inch-thick request-for-proposal for a 20-channel countywide digital trunked radio system.

The new trunked system, says Curt Andrick of the Fairfax County Public Safety Communications Center, will be used by the county's public safety agencies; the fire, police, sheriff and animal control departments. Municipal public safety agencies in Fairfax County will be encouraged to join the system as well.

The proposal requires the trunked system to meet the functional requirements established by the Associated Public Safety Communications Officers (APCO) Project 16. Project 16 is a standard for public safety radio systems which has been surpassed by newer APCO standards but remains popular.

In addition to Project 16, the system must also meet, but not fully comply with, the intent of the newer APCO Project 25 in terms of spectrum efficiency, digital modulation, support for multiple suppliers, enhanced audio quality and support for advance applications technology.

Project 25 is a controversial standard which favors Motorola technology. By not making the system fully Project 25 compliant, Andrick said the county hopes other vendors will be encouraged to bid on the system. The State of

Delaware mandated Project 25 compliance for its statewide digital trunked system and Motorola was the only bidder.

The trunked system will operate in the digital mode at 9600 bits-per-second or greater, in accordance with APCO 25 guidelines. The access technique will be either Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA), which is fully compliant with APCO's Project 25 Common Air Interface, or Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA).

In either case, analog scanners currently used by radio enthusiasts will be unable to monitor the trunked system since it will employ digital modulation, which sounds similar to the encryption encountered on FBI or Secret Service channels. No digital (FDMA or TDMA) scanners are currently manufactured. The proposal states that at the time of installation the system must have the ability to support at least two simultaneous conversations within present 25 KHz channel assignments.

Two to three talkgroups will be earmarked for telephone interconnect for command staff. The police department's Criminal Investigations and Operations Support bureaus will each receive two encrypted talkgroups. A fifth encrypted talkgroup will be reserved for fire investigators.

The system will initially consist of 87 control stations, 2,147 portable and 1,219 mobile radios. Mobile radios will be equipped with data ports to directly interface data terminal devices such as MDTs.

The proposal tentatively allocates 54 talkgroups for fire and EMS, 37 for police, seven for sheriff and two for animal control. Two sets of four talkgroups will be set aside for future use by Herndon and Vienna police.

All radios will be capable of operating on the five NPSPAC national mutual aid channels and the three Washington area regional inter-service (RINS) channels. Communication on these eight channels will be analog FM. The radios must also directly interface with trunked systems currently used by Alexandria and Arlington County police and fire without dispatcher intervention.

The present UHF fire dispatch channel, 460.575, will simulcast the corresponding trunked system talkgroup. "Volunteer fire fighters have invested significant personal resources into the capability to monitor county UHF fire channels," the proposal states. "It is critical that this capability be supported by the new system."

Most of the county's non-public safety agencies already communicate on a county-owned EF Johnson LTR analog trunked system which operates on 12 channels in the 852-861 MHz band. The county is in the process of moving the LTR trunked system to 21 channels in the 866-869 MHz (NPSPAC) band, where it will continue to be used for non-public safety communication. The 12 channels freed by the move will be combined with the police department's eight conventional channels to create the 20 channels required for the digital public safety trunked system.

Funding for the public safety trunked system comes from the general fund and communications tax. Proposals are due back later this month and the contract winner is expected to start building the system sometime early this fall. The contract will begin on August 31 at the earliest.



The 12 frequencies below are used by the non-public safety EF Johnson LTR trunked system which will switch to the 866-869 MHz band.

852.9625	853.4625	853.9125
854.2625	854.4625	855.9625
855.9875	856.2625	857.2625
858.2625	859.2625	860.2625

The eight county police frequencies (below) will be combined with the 12 frequencies above to create the 20-channel digital public safety trunked system.

853.1875	853.3375	853.4875
853.6375	853.7875	853.9625
854.1375	854.2875	

The non-public safety EF Johnson LTR trunked system will switch to the below NPSPAC frequencies. Movement to this system has already begun. All school bus operations, except for special education have already moved, for example.

866.125	866.15	866.3
866.4	866.425	866.75
867.125	867.1625	867.275
867.3	867.375	867.4125
867.65	867.8125	867.95
867.975	868.0875	868.1375
868.3125	868.5	868.575
		868.825

The five NPSPAC mutual aid channels (below) will be used in the analog FM mode in conjunction with the public safety trunked system.

866.0125	866.5125	867.0125,
		867.5125
		868.0125

The public safety trunked system will also include three RINS channels, 866.3625 (RINS 6, Washington area law enforcement), 866.8375 (RINS 8, Washington area fire) and 866.8625 (RINS 14, Washington area EMS).

The contractor will be required to assist the county in finding and licensing additional frequencies for low-power talkaround communication. Refer to

the January 1994 CHM newsletter for details on the NPSPAC (National Public Safety Planning Advisory Committee) frequencies.



THUNDERBIRDS TO PERFORM AT ANDREWS OPEN HOUSE

The Defense Department's Joint Services Open House is set for May 20 and 21. Unlike previous years, this year's shows are on Saturday and Sunday instead of Friday and Saturday. The Air Force Thunderbirds and the Army's Golden Knights parachute team plan to perform.

USAF Thunderbirds

The Thunderbirds F-16C "Fighting Falcon" jets usually arrive several days prior to the performance. So make certain to program their frequencies into your scanner earlier in the week just in case they perform any practice flights.

Frequencies used by the Thunderbirds and the Golden Knights during past performances appear below. Bill Hardman and Joe Gallagher confirmed the Thunderbirds on 141.85 and 322.95 (both AM mode) and ground support on 413.025 during the 1993 open house.

66.900
114.950
120.450 Stunt Coordination
123.400 Air Show Control
124.925 Air to Air
124.935
134.100 Parachute Demonstrations
138.875 Parachute Demonstrations
140.000 Air to Air
140.400

141.850 Air to Air (AM)
142.000 Air to Air
148.500
148.550 Ground Support
218.000
236.550 Solos
236.600 Air to Ground
236.650
241.400 Air to Ground
250.850 Team Leader
273.500 F2 Air to Air
283.500 F3 Air to Air
295.700 F1 Air to Air
322.300 F4 Air to Air
322.600 F5 Air to Air
322.950 Solo Aircraft Demo
382.900 F6 Air to Air
394.000 F7 Air to Air
413.000
413.025 Ground Support
413.100 Ground Support

US Army Golden Knights

32.200 Verified by Joe in 1992
32.300 Secondary
42.350 Primary (verified by Joe in 1992)
123.400
123.425
123.475

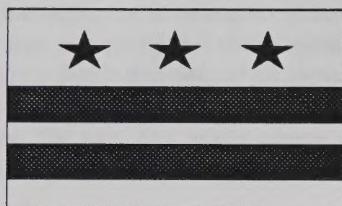


This year's open house commemorates the 50th anniversary of World War II and will feature vintage aircraft and associated memorabilia. For details call the open house hotline at 301-568-5995 or 301-981-2273. If you make it to the event, please take note of any frequency preset cards and share your findings with the rest of us.

ARMY CID COMMAND MOVING

The Army's CID Command is in the process of completing their move from Bai-

ley's Crossroads to Fort Belvoir. Both the headquarters and the Personal Security Activity operate, usually encrypted, on the Belvoir trunked system. The PSA provides security for senior Army and Department of Defense personnel, including the Secretaries of Defense and Army, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, and the Chief of Staff, Army, among others. The move is only one of several that are planned by the Army and DoD in order to consolidate facilities and move out of rented and leased buildings.



DCFD CUTS BACK, RE-ALIGNS BATTALIONS

On April 20 the District Fire Department realigned its battalion areas and reduced the number of battalions from seven to six. In another cost-saving measure, the department plans to abolish Truck 1 and Rescue 4 if the council approves. The new alignment, courtesy of firefighter Dave Purcell, is as follows. Battalion chief quarters are underlined.

Battalion 1

Engines 6, 12, 14, 17 and 2

Battalion 2

Engines 7, 8, 10, 18, 27, 30

Battalion 3

Engines 15, 19, 25, 32 and 33

Battalion 4

Engines 4, 9, 11, 22, and 24

Battalion 5

Engines 5, 20, 21, 28, 29 and 31

Battalion 6

Engines 1,2,13,16, 23, & fireboats

NEW CORDLESS PHONE CHANNELS

A few weeks ago the FCC amended Part 15.233 of the Code of Federal Regula-

tions and allocated 15 additional cordless telephone channels. The new channel assignments appear below. Channels 16 through 25 are the original 10 channels.

CH	Base	Handset
01	43.720	48.760
02	43.740	48.840
03	43.820	48.860
04	43.840	48.920
05	43.920	49.020
06	43.960	49.080
07	44.120	49.100
08	44.160	49.160
09	44.180	49.200
10	44.200	49.240
11	44.320	49.280
12	44.360	49.360
13	44.400	49.400
14	44.460	49.460
15	44.480	49.500
16	46.610	49.670
17	46.630	49.845
18	46.670	49.860
19	46.710	49.770
20	46.730	49.875
21	46.770	49.830
22	46.830	49.890
23	46.870	49.930
24	46.930	49.990
25	46.970	49.970

In addition to the above channels, keep in mind that Part 15.247 allows for frequency hopping and direct sequence spread spectrum devices, including cordless telephones, within the 902-928 MHz band. The FCC requires frequency hopping systems in this band to use at least 50 hopping frequencies. The average time of occupancy on any frequency is not permitted to be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 20-second period.



PRODUCT REVIEW: Sources of FCC Data, Part 2

Reviewed by Alan Henney

After reading last month's review about PerCon's CD-ROM, you might feel left out if you don't have access to a CD-ROM from your PC. Don't! ScanWare Associates supplies the same FCC data sold by PerCon, but on disk by state.

For \$40 (including postage) you get a copy of the database for the state of your choice along with ScanWare's DOS-based FCC Frequency Retrieval System and a detailed 50-page manual. Updates and databases for additional states cost \$20 each (add \$5 more for California, Florida, New York or Texas). ScanWare's Gene McAvoy says he will offer a \$5 discount on any order which is received from CHM members (just mention seeing this article). Aviation, marine, broadcast and railroad databases are also available from ScanWare.

ScanWare's frequency retrieval program, which was written by Matt Amis, is a straight-forward flexible search engine that allows DOS users to perform basic database management functions on ScanWare databases. A Windows-95 version is in the works. The retrieval program, Gene says, was compiled in the same Clipper library (Grumpfish) which PerCon uses and is similar to PerCon's search engine with more features. The user, for example, can create up to 12 indexes on any of the database's 30 fields.

Database fields are as follows: frequency, call sign, DBA name; licensee city, state and ZIP; radio service, station class; transmit city, county, state, latitude, longitude, elevation, height; height above average terrain and above ground; effective height, structure height, radius of operation, polarization, ERP, RF power, emission designation; number of vehicles, portables, aircraft, marine and pagers; and high frequency limit. The database also includes two fields for the user to fill in, a PL field and a memo field for notes.

If you already have a favorite database program, the good news is that the data is in true dBase "DBF" format. Using the retrieval program data can easily be exported to standard data-exchange format (SDF) or delimited ASCII.

Unlike a CD-ROM, data manipulation is easier since only the records for a single state are in the database. The ScanWare database comes divided in 11 subsets -- a division which separates the records in a particular state by radio service groups. Public safety records, for example, are in subset 8. If desired, the user can merge all of the subsets to create a single database of all records in the state. From the program's main menu the user can easily create complete city or county databases.

ScanWare says the database is derived from the FCC master file from PerCon. Two enhancements were made to the data to improve its usefulness. Duplicate records were removed and whenever a county field is blank, the missing county name was inserted if sufficient city and state data was available.

ScanWare's databases include all records of frequencies with transmit sites in a particular state and mobiles licensed within the state. The database also includes any records which have a transmit site in another state, but have a mailing address within the state covered by the particular database.

Frequencies licensed to the Red Cross, for example, are typically licensed to the Red Cross headquarters in the District. As a result, any Red Cross record which has a DC mailing address appears in the District database even though the transmit sites are in other states. Databases for the other states only include those Red Cross records for transmit sites within their borders.

ScanWare provided a copy of its Frequency Retrieval System (Version 2.11) and D.C. database which was reviewed in this month's issue. For more details contact ScanWare, 7910 NE Double Hitch Court, Bremerton, WA 98311-

3801 or call 360-698-1383. A fully working shareware copy of the retrieval program is downloadable from the ScanWare BBS at 360-871-4228 (FCC211.ZIP). Views and comments appearing in this review do not necessarily reflect those of CHM or represent an endorsement.

Don't have a computer? Don't panic! Next month we'll cover other sources of FCC data.

NEWSSCAN



by Brent Baker

MORE D.C. POLICE STATIONS? Metropolitan Police Chief Fred Thomas wants to triple the number of districts in the city, according to a plan he outlined before the city council on March 25. As reported by The Washington Times on March 30, "the first step in the possibly five-year reorganization will begin when the chief christens the 8th Police District on Capitol Hill and the 9th District in the West End neighborhood of Northwest."

To create the two new districts, the department will "convert the 1st Police District's substation at Fifth and E Streets SE into a separate precinct, severing it from the command of the 1st District station a mile way at 415 Fourth St. SW. The special operations [SOD] building at 2301 L St. NW will become the 9th District station and house many of the patrol officers now assigned to the 2nd District at 3320 Idaho Ave. NW, nearly two miles away." Presumably the 9th District would, at a minimum, cover the current 2D area bounded by Rock Creek on the west, Connecticut Avenue on the north to L Street and then 14th Street on the east.

The Times quoted Chief Thomas explaining that more stations will "make police commanders more 'geographically accountable' for crime rates in their areas." To create the other stations Thomas "hopes to remodel some of the 11 vacant public school buildings." The plan requires approval from the city council.



MSP TROOPER HELICOPTERS MARK 25TH ANNIVERSARY. On March 20 the Maryland State Police Aviation Division celebrated its 25th anniversary. "From that humble beginning 25 years ago," reported the Baltimore Sun, "one tiny helicopter transporting one accident victim to the trauma center on March 19, 1970 -- Maryland's MedEvac program has developed into what state officials call perhaps the finest in the world. They point to the eight bases throughout Maryland staffed by 44 flight paramedics and 56 pilots."

The program was the brainchild of Dr. R Adams Cowley, Shock Trauma's founder and first director, who stressed that the best chance of saving trauma victims was to begin treating them in that first "golden hour." State police transported 197 patients by helicopter in 1970, and 4,179 in 1994. The 25-year total is more than 62,000, with a survival rate of more than 90 percent. No patient receives a bill for transport. Each of the 11 Dauphin helicopters costs \$5.2 million, and the division has an operating budget of about \$17.2 million, 67 percent of that funded through an \$8 motor vehicle fee for state residents.

Each Dauphin helicopter is equipped with a "Night Sun," a light that projects 30 million candlepower of light below -- and a FLIR -- forward-looking infra-red unit, used at night to track fugitives or search for lost people sensing body heat. The

twin-engine, 9,038-pound Dauphin is capable of holding two critically injured patients, two paramedics and two pilots, if necessary. The tan helicopter, with black stripes and embossed with the Maryland state flag, also carries a net used for water rescue that will hold 600 pounds.

According to the Washington Times, records kept from 1970 through 1994 show the division flew 213,245 missions -- 62,346 patients were transported, and 150,266 flights were law enforcement and search and rescue missions. The remaining missions were for personnel transport, aerial photography and other support services.

Last year, the division flew 7,382 missions -- 5,400 for emergency medical services; 1,538 for law enforcement; and 444, search and rescue flights. Almost one-third of the flights involving emergency medical services were for accidents involving motor vehicles. Helicopter crashes in 1972, 1973 and 1986 claimed the lives of six troopers -- three pilots and three medics.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUNCIL RETHINKS TRUNKED SYSTEM. County council members support replacing the county's existing radio system, but have been unable to agree with what. The most expensive route would be to build the proposed 866-869 MHz (NPSPAC) digital trunked system which the council tentatively approved last year.

Two other options, which are under consideration, include upgrading the existing radio system, or switching to trunked channels in the 851-861 MHz band if they are available. At least two neighboring jurisdictions may have obsolete 800 MHz licenses which Montgomery County could attempt to procure. The Gazette said these include: Frederick County, which is letting an FCC license lapse because it has taken too long to make a decision, and the

District, which cannot afford a new system.

The delay in deciding which radio system to buy forces the county to get a one-year extension for the 20 866-869 MHz channels now licensed to Montgomery County.

On April 18, the council, which has already spent five work sessions on the issue, decided to reduce the proposed spending on the project from \$5.2 million to \$850,000 in fiscal 1996. That money, says the April 19 Montgomery Journal, will be spent to hire a project manager to continue the studies until a decision can be made on which system to buy.

The council originally set aside \$27 million in the capital improvements to pay for one of the three options. According to the Montgomery Journal, an upgrade of the existing system would cost \$20 million. The 851-861 MHz trunked system would cost \$26 million and the 866-869 MHz trunked system would cost \$30.5 million. The 866-869 MHz system was recommended by both the former and present county executives and by three studies, including one by the police department. The council is proceeding cautiously, noted Gary Thomas from the Office of Management and Budget, because so much is at stake.

Emergency officials warned the council that the 30-year-old system now in use has several problems and would never support disaster communication. Problems, the Journal stated, include: overcrowding on existing channels, dead spots in certain urban areas and inside structures, incompatibility with systems in adjacent jurisdictions, and inability to support digital and computer technologies that could make policing more efficient and effective. Police and firefighters said the 800 MHz system is the best choice because it provides significantly more channels and state-of-the-art communications tools that would reduce paperwork.

A study this year by Mitre Corp., which reaffirmed previous studies by two other consultants, reported that the 490 MHz system won't be able to accommodate growing usage. The Mitre Corp. report said a 20-channel 800 MHz system would reduce overcrowding on the airwaves, allow quicker and more efficient communication via mobile computers, allow police to communicate more easily while away from their vehicles, work better in urban areas, and allow different jurisdictions and agencies to communicate more easily.

Another study by Frederick Griffin, a private consultant in Lynchburg, Va., questioned the 800 MHz system's capacity to handle data transmissions and its usefulness in open terrain. Griffin's report raised enough questions about the upgrade that the council opted to delay recommending its purchase so alternative systems could be studied further. Griffin also said it would be cheaper in the long run for the county to upgrade its existing system and lease air time from private communications carriers rather than buy its own higher frequency system.

Griffin cautioned council members not to view the 800 MHz system as a solution to relieve congestion and coverage problems. He urged the council to find channels in the 851-861 MHz band because they are allowed more power and require fewer antenna towers. The difference in frequencies, he said, could save the county millions.

Another concern is the location of the 12 or so new radio towers that would be needed to support the new system. One official told the Journal that community resistance to new towers is already high.

Although the first phase of funding has been approved, two council committees, according to the April 5 Gazette, will take until July before making the final decision.

In the meantime, the Gazette noted, committee members agreed to spend \$3.8 million over the next three years for a mobile data system to relieve some radio congestion. The equipment will allow officers to send and run license plate or arrest war-

rant information using mobile data terminals instead of the voice channels. Studies prepared for the county estimate that the MDT system could reduce radio traffic by 30-40 percent.

NEW ANTENNA SITES FOR PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY?

Planned radio towers for Prince William County's proposed trunked system would be moved from controversial sites at the Rockledge Elementary School and James Long Park under a new county proposal according to the front-page of the April 30 Sunday News. Some parents believe the 200-foot towers are safety hazards.

Unless county supervisors object, a tower will be built off Herbert Drive in Lake Ridge or in Fairfax County just across the river from Occoquan. Fairfax County is also looking for an antenna site in the area and may split the cost. A report prepared by the county says Gainesville Elementary School, north of Haymarket, is the best alternative to James Long Park. The aging school is closing after this school year and is located away from homes.

If all goes as planned, the county's new \$20.2 million radio system would begin operating in about five years. It calls for four towers, the third in the Dumfries area near a water tower and the fourth in Manassas at the county judicial complex.

MAKING MONEY WITH YOUR SCANNER. For \$100 a night you can ride around Miami with a freelance video photographer as he uses his scanner to hear about newsworthy events. An article in the April American Journalism Review describes how Marc Siegel has turned his scanner into a money-maker. "Siegel has become Miami's newest exotic tourist attraction. His fliers -- and message to online computer users -- tell the story: 'Robbery. Murder. Mayhem. Cruise Miami's mean streets in (relative) safety and comfort. Ride along with Miami's premier freelance television news photographer on his nightly rounds.'"

The AJR article reported that Siegel "is now legend among local scanner buffs who sell video to local TV stations.... His Ford Explorer is a veritable rolling spy station. He keeps a scanner dangling from his neck. An earpiece feeds him a constant diet of static and police transmissions. There's another scanner, a beeper on his belt, a cellular phone and an emergency whistle."

Siegel also employs an "interceptor," a "neat little gadget that picks up the strongest transmitter in the immediate vicinity -- everything from taxis to the cellular phones so many cops use." He's definitely picked up on police codes. His license plate reads "37 NOT," a "play on the police code number 37 for a suspicious vehicle." No word on how he's able to monitor the Miami or Metro Dade police which use multi-agency trunked systems. Any CHM members looking for a way to make some money?

Donald Bouchard, Stephen Finch and Dave Statter contributed to this month's NewsScan. For the full text of any NewsScan article, send a reply envelope to Alan. Please keep us in mind when reading articles which might interest the rest of us.

SCANNERS FOR SALE

Eric Schneider has the following scanners for sale: Pro-2004 (\$150), Bearcat 800XLT (\$50), Regency MX5000 (\$80), Regency M400 (\$25), JIL SX200 (\$70), AOR AR1000XLT (\$300), Regency MX1500 (\$15). Eric also has two antennas and three CB radios for sale. For details call 301-540-8928.

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Please address all correspondence to Alan. We encourage readers to submit material and to write articles which relate to the hobby. All submissions are subject to editing for both style and content. When submitting material please make certain we have your phone number should we have any questions. We welcome frequency and visitor requests, but please include a SASE.

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The Capitol Hill Monitor is the non-profit monthly newsletter of the *Capitol Hill Monitors*. The newsletter keeps scanner enthusiasts abreast of local meetings, frequency profiles and other topics of interest. Dues are \$8 and include 12 issues (back issues cost \$1 each). Kindly make checks payable to Alan Henney. Membership will be prorated accordingly in the event of a postage increase.

Meeting Coordinators:

Mike Peyton, Maryland Coordinator
(703-749-7379)
Ken Fowler, Virginia Coordinator
(703-385-2165)

Frequency Forum Computer Bulletin Board:

We encourage computer users to log onto Jack Anderson's Frequency Forum computer BBS at 703-207-9622 (8-N-1). Frequency Forum is the official electronic gathering place for readers of the Capitol Hill Monitor!

DISTRICT CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

Cumulative year to date												January through December 1994												
	First District			Second District			Third District			Fourth District			Fifth District			Sixth District			Seventh District			Citywide		
	1994	1993	+/-%	1994	1993	+/-%	1994	1993	+/-%	1994	1993	+/-%	1994	1993	+/-%	1994	1993	+/-%	1994	1993	+/-%	1994	1993	+/-%
Part I Offenses																								
Homicide	43	41	5	4	2	100	30	34	-12	52	66	-21	92	85	8	81	93	-13	97	133	-27	399	454	-12
Rape	28	33	-15	9	19	-53	27	29	-7	47	35	34	39	67	-42	36	48	-25	63	93	-32	249	324	-23
Robbery	1018	1197	-15	578	586	-1	851	962	-12	1034	1148	-10	1134	1393	-19	678	746	-9	1018	1075	-5	6311	7107	-11
Aggravated Assault	1078	1085	-1	345	354	-3	769	843	-9	1277	1392	-8	1650	1763	-6	1017	1170	-13	2082	2396	-13	8218	9003	-9
Crime Against Persons	2167	2356	-8	936	961	-3	1677	1868	-10	2410	2641	-9	2915	3308	-12	1812	2057	-12	3260	3697	-12	15177	16888	-10
Burglary	1442	1624	-11	1411	1730	-18	1345	1527	-12	1948	2058	-5	1795	2333	-23	787	785	0	1309	1475	-11	10037	11532	-13
Theft (Grand Total)	7165	7728	-7	6899	7476	-8	4714	5021	-6	3554	3580	-1	3671	3785	-3	1457	1700	-14	2223	2176	2	29673	31466	-6
Auto Theft	1115	1033	8	790	988	-20	803	748	7	1503	1419	6	1609	1540	4	1131	1076	5	1306	1256	4	8257	8060	2
Arson	22	26	-15	10	11	-9	19	27	-30	29	30	-3	38	41	-7	24	27	-11	64	38	68	206	200	3
Crime Against Property	9744	10411	-6	9100	10205	-11	6881	7323	-6	7034	7087	-1	7113	7699	-8	3399	3588	-5	4902	4945	-1	48173	51258	-6
Total	11911	12767	-7	10036	11166	-10	8558	9191	-7	9444	9728	-3	10028	11007	-9	5211	5645	-8	8162	8642	-6	63350	68146	-7

Source: Metropolitan Police Department Office of Finance, Budget & Planning

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None Left - Please Renew

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